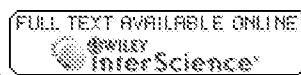


1: [Macromol Biosci.](#) 2004 Mar 15;4(3):238-42.



[Links](#)

Biosynthesis and compositional regulation of poly[(3-hydroxybutyrate)-co-(3-hydroxyhexanoate)] in recombinant *Ralstonia eutropha* expressing mutated polyhydroxyalkanoate synthase genes.

[Tsuge T](#), [Saito Y](#), [Kikkawa Y](#), [Hiraishi T](#), [Doi Y](#).

Department of Innovative and Engineered Materials, Tokyo Institute of Technology, 4259 Nagatuta, Midori-ku, Yokohama 226-8502, Japan. ttsuge@iem.titech.ac.jp

A new strategy for bacterial polyhydroxyalkanoate (PHA) production by recombinant *Ralstonia eutropha* PHB(-)4 harboring mutated PHA synthase genes (*phaC*(Ac)) from *Aeromonas caviae* was investigated. The strain harboring wild-type *phaC*(Ac) gene produced a PHA copolymer consisting of (R)-3-hydroxybutyrate and (R)-3-hydroxyhexanoate [P(3HB-co-3HHx)] with 3.5 mol-% of 3HHx fraction from soybean oil. When the mutants of *phaC*(Ac) gene were applied to this production system, 3HHx fraction in copolymers was varied in the range of 0-5.1 mol-%. Thus, the regulation of PHA copolymer compositions has been achieved by the use of mutated PHA synthase genes.